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# ASAHI-BEER

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1918.  
With INDEX, Price \$7.50.  
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

The increasing use of geared steam turbines in marine engineering is worthy of note. During the year under review seven vessels classed by the Society have been fitted with Diesel engines. There are now 20 vessels holding the Society's classification which are fitted with engines of this type, and, in addition, there are at present in course of construction, under the Society's survey, over 30 sets of these engines. In addition to the foregoing, several vessels have been fitted with oil engines of other than the Diesel type among which may be mentioned 11 fitted with hot-bulb engines made by Messrs J. and C. G. Bolinder's Mekånisk Verkstäds Aktiebolag, of Stockholm, and this type of engine is to be fitted in more than 30 vessels which are being built under the Society's inspection.



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The recent allusions which have been made in Parliament to the possibility of recruiting more men for the front from the Crown Colonies, combined with the drastic steps which are being taken at home to strengthen our armies in the field, have, as I mentioned a week or two ago, resulted in a good deal of heart-searching among the younger members of our local community, some of whom have threatened to resign their positions unless they receive an authoritative assurance that their presence here is still regarded as indispensable. As has already been pointed out in this column it would obviously be foolish to send home men who cannot be replaced while troops from home are sent out here, and the logic of this seems to be recognised. At the same time there is a widespread feeling that, in view of the great demand which the war is making on our man power, the defence of the Colony should be entrusted in a greater degree to the local auxiliary forces. Perhaps the Government will make a pronouncement on this subject shortly.

That was a rather disquieting statement made at the Hongkong Police Court the other day, to the effect that 44 small-pox cases had been dumped in the street in one district. Those who committed the offence were very properly fined, but one cannot help thinking that the Chinese often sin in these matters through ignorance; and, though this may be no excuse in law, it is worthy of consideration for prevention is better than punishment. A few years ago it was suggested that, in the event of epidemics of small-pox or other infectious diseases breaking out in the Colony, the poorer class Chinese householders should be served with notices describing the symptoms of such diseases, the proper procedure to adopt when those symptoms manifested themselves, and the penalties incurred by neglect to follow the instructions given. I have never heard that this suggestion has been carried into effect, but it seems to me that it might be worth while to give it a trial. It is necessary to do something to combat the dangerous ignorance of the most elementary laws of health and hygiene which the dumping of dead and infected bodies in public places reveals.

The men's meetings held by Bishop Norris during the past week under the auspices of the National Mission of Repentance and Hope have been remarkably well attended each evening. Lively interest has been shown in all that was said, and many questions giving evidence of serious thought have been submitted to the missioners, both at the meetings and through the post. To anyone familiar with the indifference usually displayed by people in Hongkong towards matters outside the realm of business or pleasure this revival—it was nothing less—must have come as a welcome surprise. We may yet look forward to the day when a strong and active Constitutional Reform Association will be holding meetings, and discussing local problems with the interest displayed when, say, the question, "Why should men lead moral lives?" was dealt with last week.

*Apropos* of Bishop Norris' remarks about playing bridge for small points and devoting the winnings to war funds, I am told that many bridge "schools" have been formed in Hongkong and that they result in quite a substantial sum being handed over to the war funds each month. The fact that the winnings are not secured by the successful players does not in any way detract from the interest of the game; everyone goes out to win, and when a particularly big call has "reached home" it is regarded with obvious satisfaction as a means of adding to the supply of "silver bullets."

Though little or no rain has fallen for several months, and the reservoirs are becoming alarmingly low, the Chinese are still at liberty to waste as much water as they like at the street fountains as they carry away. As a rule, the younger members of the family are sent to bring in the household supplies, and they eagerly seize the opportunity thus afforded them of indulging in something of the nature of a water carnival. Judging from scenes witnessed at the street fountains, it would seem that a considerable measure of enjoyment can be derived from being drenched with water, and when a manoeuvre with the thumb results in a torrent being directed upon others the top-notch of excitement has been reached. The *lukungs* evidently have no fancy for the rôle of the "kill joy." This prodigality in regard to water is in striking contrast to the economy exercised by those who will not allow their tennis lawns to be watered—dry and brown though they be—while the present serious shortage prevails. I am informed, on the best authority, that if the present dry weather continues for another two months, we shall all have to be placed on a water allowance.

The following speaks for itself, and needs no comment. A few days ago a lady was in the vicinity of Glenelg endeavouring to find her way to Queen's Gardens. Being a stranger to the district, she sought guidance from several Chinese, but without success, and then, seeing a *lukung*, addressed herself to him with no better result. The lady was on the point of abandoning all idea of ever seeing her friend's house when hope was revived by the appearance of a string of policeman "with two silver bars" and a "red cap." The lady explained her predicament, but at the clearest possible moment a small Portuguese school-boy, with the result of the required instruction at foot of next column.)

## SPORT.

## RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

## H.K.V.R. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

A rifle shooting match between the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves and the Royal Engineers took place at the King's Park range, on December 10th, when the Reserves won by 83 points. The following are the scores:—

|                     | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Jenkins, A.         | 31  | 33  | 31  | 37  | 37  |
| McLennan, K.        | 31  | 33  | 33  | 37  | 37  |
| Carmichael, E.      | 32  | 33  | 28  | 33  | 33  |
| Tollan, D.          | 29  | 31  | 28  | 33  | 33  |
| Leach, A.           | 29  | 30  | 24  | 33  | 33  |
| Bannerman, G. H. M. | 28  | 27  | 27  | 32  | 32  |
| Gray, B. W.         | 24  | 28  | 29  | 31  | 31  |
| Dawson, E. W.       | 27  | 27  | 23  | 27  | 27  |

\* Total 698

\* Less deduction of 4% for Aperture Sights 21

Net 677

|                   | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Q. M. S. Black    | 29  | 27  | 30  | 30  | 30  |
| Sgt. Coxon        | 28  | 30  | 25  | 34  | 34  |
| Q. M. S. Williams | 30  | 25  | 27  | 32  | 32  |
| Lt. Allen         | 26  | 27  | 24  | 77  | 77  |
| Corpl. Grimes     | 24  | 26  | 21  | 71  | 71  |
| Lieut. Wahl       | 18  | 29  | 21  | 08  | 08  |
| Corpl. Ramskill   | 18  | 23  | 23  | 04  | 04  |
| Sgt. O'ford       | 20  | 19  | 23  | 02  | 02  |

Total 694

## HOCKEY.

## VOLUNTEERS "B" TEAM v. 33rd COY., R.G.A.

These teams met at the Valley yesterday. A good, hard, clean game was somewhat spoiled by the Volunteers only being able to start with nine men; indeed, at half time they were still two players short, and it was not until the second half was well advanced that one of the missing players arrived. The Volunteers finishing with ten. In spite of this considerable handicap, they proved too strong for the soldiers. They scored two goals in about the first ten minutes, and were leading by this number when the half time whistle was sounded.

In the second half the "B" team notched another, after the arrival of their tenth player, and the Gunners failing to respond, the game ended in a victory for the Volunteers by three goals to nil.

Referee—Sergeant Desborough R.G.A. and Corpl. Bell R.E.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the referees' board will be held this evening at Victoria Barracks to consider the protest lodged by the Navy, with regard to the refereeing in their match with the R.G.A. in the U.S. League.

## GOLF.

## SEMI-FINALISTS FOR MATTLAND CUP.

The semi-finalists for the Mattland Cup are Capt. and Mrs. Milner Jones v. Mrs. Winslow and Mr. Lindsell; and Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Stewart v. Mrs. Gedgo and Mr. Dodwell. The matches are to be played off this week on the 18 holes course.

## BUNKER-MAKING BY ZEPPELIN.

Count Zeppelin never expected to assist in golf course architecture when he laid his schemes for visiting death and destruction upon English homes, says Mr. R. E. Howard in *The Sportsman*, but he has had the distinction of making two holes on a green in the South-Eastern district considerably more interesting than they used to be. During one of the raids which ended in the destruction of a super-Zeppelin an airship sailed over the course in question and dropped two bombs. One produced a cavity of imposing dimensions, so deep that a player standing in it has only his head and shoulders above the level of the ground. The other wrought a typical pot bunker. There is a consensus of opinion among the members that these new features have distinctly improved the course. They have been christened Big and Little Willie, and they will be retained as a present from Germany so long as the club exists. Both are close to other bunkers, and their effect is to call for perfect shots where previously the player might have escaped punishment with a bit of luck.

The cold snap has made life worth living again, in spite of the coal merchants. One amusing feature of the fall in the temperature is the sudden and abnormal expansion in the "physique" of the Chinese. One day you see John thin and sallow looking, and the next day pink and portly, as he waddles along with all the pomp and pride of a Paris Councillor on his way to the unveiling of the village pump. But it is all show, made up of many fur coats and waistcoats, which have been held in reserve to ward off the cold, which makes John a very miserable man.

At a time when few of us can afford to "keep the home fires burning," owing to the scarcity of coal, it is very thoughtful of the Public Works Department to place a row of furnaces in the vicinity of the Hongkong Club, for they help to cheer us up when the cold seems to have penetrated to the very marrow of our bones. These fires not only serve as an example of communal heating in war time; they are used, also, to boil thick odorous tar on Sundays as well as week days, for spraying the roads, and, as the smoke and fumes envelop us in their rich warm embrace, they help to reconcile us to the vagaries of Hongkong's climate.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 29th.

POLITICAL.  
Politically the week has been barren of any outstanding event, excepting, perhaps, the arrival of Wu Ting Fang, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. There is a quietude which is really disquieting; it is suggestive of the calm which precedes the storm.

In the opinion of several who enjoy the confidence of distinguished politicians and military leaders, there is a strong belief that some coup is about to be attempted. Some two or three months ago I hinted that there was a monarchical revival in progress. I was not in a position to say anything further; I could not indicate its strength nor prognosticate its mode of operations, but I can affirm now that the movement has not by any means been abandoned.

At the moment, however, there are evidences that the present régime is proving unsatisfactory to those who think and act in the interests of the people. How they will interpret the "will of the people" cannot be stated in so many words, but undoubtedly a change is contemplated. Whether it be a reversion to the Manchu monarchy or the establishment of some form of autocracy is not clear, but there can be no doubt that the many secret conferences taking place daily in the capital and in Tientsin have as their object other than Cabinet changes or partisan advantages. It is freely asserted that the present parliamentarians who seek to place all real authority in the National Assembly will be allowed to further demonstrate their incapacity and lack of political acumen, and thereby afford justification to the strong men who may attempt the "reform" considered essential for the national safety. As I have pointed out before, such a movement may be still-born. Anything may happen to kill it before it takes form. The autocratic party may disintegrate by reason of mutual jealousies. Nevertheless, the dissatisfaction with the present administration has crystallised into the powerful movement, which may operate within three months or later, or, through some contingency, action may have to be delayed for an indefinite period.

## WU TING FANG.

The veteran diplomat has arrived. There were many prophets who declared that he would not come to the capital, and it must be confessed that the two postponements of his departure from Shanghai supported this belief. Now that he is here they are busy again in predicting that he will not remain more than a few weeks.

He was expected in Peking on Monday, but he broke his journey at Hsuehufu in order to have a conversation with the redoubtable Chang Hsun, and did not reach Tientsin until Tuesday afternoon. He was met at the station by deputations of Chinese strikers, who harangued the old man on the platform. He listened fairly patiently to what was an old story, and addressed a few polite words to the excited bands, afterwards giving the signal to the railway authorities that he was ready to proceed by the special train to the Central Station. But this did not meet the wishes of the strikers, who declined to allow the train to start. They maltreated the unfortunate official whose duty it was to display the starting signal, and, seizing the lamp, showed the red light. With this signal displayed the engine driver could not start, but eventually an European official took matters in his own hand, and, seizing the lamp, exhibited the green light, whereupon the engine was started and steamed out of the station to the chagrin of the mob and to the discomfort of many on the train who did not wish to be carried to Peking. However, they were better treated than they deserved, and were brought back from Tientsin Central to their starting point.

On reaching Peking the Minister was accorded a great reception, being met by representatives of the President and the Premier. Next day he called upon the President and took part in a conference with the leading officials, and it is expected that he will assume his office on Friday.

Hopes are running high that he will be able to throw a golden bridge across which the French and Chinese representatives may reach a settlement of their differences. Such a consummation must be devoutly wished for, as the present state of affairs is intolerable, especially in Tientsin. It must not be forgotten that the dispute is prejudicing the interest of the *Entente* in matters bearing upon the progress of the war.

## FINANCIAL.

No improvement can yet be reported in the financial conditions prevailing in the capital. The notes of both banks are at a discount, but there may be an early improvement in those of the Bank of China, if the proceeds of the new American loan are used for the purpose of giving this bank an adequate silver reserve.

On the subject of the loan, it is noteworthy that China will stand to lose considerably on exchange. The loan is for one million sterling, which, at the present rate of exchange, will be substantially less than ten million dollars, and as it will most likely be repaid when exchange is less favourable for remitting to gold countries, China stands to lose something like forty per cent. on the amount to be repaid.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## HONGKONG POLICE AT THE FRONT.

## LETTER FROM SERGT. PATTISON.

Mr. T. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has received a letter from a former Hongkong policeman now at the front—Sergeant A. Pattison, "A" Squadron, King Edward's Horse. Sergeant Pattison, in the course of his letter, says:—

"It is just about twelve months since the contingent left Hongkong. The K. E. H. are not doing much just at present. We are looking for a nice cosy corner where we can find cover for our horses for the winter months. When we find the corner it will be 'navvying' for a week or so. I may say we are quite expert at this sort of thing; in fact, we can do anything from cook's mate to undertaker, so you can guess we get some training in all sorts of odds and ends, and they all come in very useful, I can assure you.

"Hutchins (also a Hongkong policeman) has been transferred to the Royal Engineers for a while, so has Reynolds. A. R. Clark, Didsbury and myself are in the same troop, and quite contented. J. Hedge is with the Reserve at Longford, but I am expecting him out any time. Speed is in the King George V Hospital, Dublin, with bad knees. He was thrown off his horse several months ago, and his knees have never been right since, so I am afraid we will not see him for a long time yet.

"I have not heard from any of the other 'boys,' so cannot say how they are. I saw Corporal Cuff (formerly a guard on the Kowloon-Canton railway) who came over with us, and he is the only one we have dropped across in London."

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

A recent issue of the *London Gazette* had the following in the list of awards of the D.C.M.:—

"4761 L. Sgt. R. Wood, Royal Highlanders.

"For conspicuous gallantry during a raid. He was one of the first into the enemy's trenches, where he did fine work. Though wounded in seven places, he went back under heavy fire to attempt to rescue a wounded comrade."

It now transpires that Sgt. Wood, who was formerly a member of "A" Company, S.V.C., and of the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, has also been awarded the Military Medal in connection with bringing in the late Colonel of the 4th Black Watch and others who lay wounded in "No Man's Land" near Loos in September, 1915. Sgt. Wood is rapidly recovering from his wounds.

## PATRIOTISM OF THE STRAITS CHINESE.

In a letter to the Straits Chinese British Association the Hon. Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G., chairman of the main committee of the Red Cross Fund, thanks all those Chinese ladies and gentlemen, through whose efforts and generosity the functions organised by the association have been attended with such success.

The committee of the S.C.B.A. calls the attention of its members as well as all other Chinese British subjects to the fact that the Straits Settlements war loan is now open for subscription, and appeal to their sense of loyalty and patriotism to give it all the support they can.

## THE TIENTSIN STRIKE.

The French Concession in Tientsin still suffers all the inconvenience of a general strike of Chinese employees throughout the settlement. There is little or no change in the conditions which I reported last week, and there is not likely to be any until the diplomats have reached some form of compromise. Negotiations have been suspended pending the arrival of Wu Ting Fang, and now that the Russian Minister has offered his services as mediator it is possible that some result may be reached fairly soon.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

Small-pox is rife in the capital, and a number of foreigners have been attacked by this dread disease. An Irish sister in the French Hospital succumbed last Friday, and, in consequence, doctors are having a busy time with vaccinations. Scarlet fever and diphtheria cases, also, are very numerous.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The first rifle meeting of the Peking British Volunteers last Sunday was not the popular event that it might have been, owing to the fierce storm which prevailed.

An interesting football match was played on the British Legation grounds on Saturday between a team representing the Legation Guard and the Peking Club. The former won by four goals to three. Captain Thomson, who was to have played in goal for the Guard, had two fingers broken just before the match started, but he changed to back and played a very lucky game.

Commander Hutton, well-known in Hongkong, has just reached here in the capacity of naval attaché.

The new Italian Minister presented his credentials yesterday.

Local British Theatrians made a brave show when the production of the farce "Jane" on Wednesday night. Miss Price taking the title part with marked ability, while Messrs. Bunray and Sandercock, who are not yet forgotten by Hongkongites, contributed to the success of the production. As a result the funds of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas ought to be considerably benefited.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

FOR LARGE SELECTIONS

RELIABLE QUALITIES—MODERATE PRICES.

## NEW GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

## XMAS PRESENTS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

## SMART WEARING APPAREL

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

## TOYS-GAMES

## NOVELTIES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

BRASS AND COPPER WARE.

## STERLING SILVER GOODS

CHINA AND GLASS.

## TABLE DELICACIES

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

## WINES-SPIRITS-CIGARS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

[21]

DRINK  
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.  
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.  
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bo bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Fang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.



FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

[1804]

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

"THE TA"

UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom. Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS  
GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

1877



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good mechanical training for a Local Factory. Apply—  
"TECHNIC"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1447]

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## WINTER "BISLEY."

NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE TEAM AND CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT. 17 Teams. 68 Competitors. STONECUTTERS' RANGE. BOXING DAY, DEC. 26TH, AT 10 A.M. Launches will leave Blake Pier at 9 A.M. 9.15 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 9.45 A.M., 12 NOON and 2 P.M. Messrs. THE ALEXANDRA CAFE will supply Tiffin on the Range if ordered on or before December 20th. [1448]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KENAYON,"  
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, damaged, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1916. [1440]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NOVARA,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 10th Dec, 1916, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT RISK IN THE Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.  
This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Mooltan," Kashmir and Nellore.  
From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.  
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.  
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
E. V. D. PARR,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 11th December, 1916. [1]

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares, Nos. 3889/3892 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this Company, standing in the name of NICOLAS ALEXIS IVANOFF (since deceased), of Hankow, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

## SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for RbLs. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be Opened from 14th November to 28th December, 1916.  
The price of issue is 95 per cent.  
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.  
The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1920, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.  
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.  
As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.  
The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.  
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.  
Payment may also be made in Roubles.  
Applications will be made to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.  
40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.  
The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrip.  
G. FISDALL,  
Manager,  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
[1359]

## INTIMATIONS

## "KISMET"

## A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

## "STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15TH.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, DEC. 16TH.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, DEC. 18TH.

FOURTH, LAST NIGHT—SATURDAY, DEC. 23RD.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH.

AT 4.30 P.M.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10.

Stalls ... .. 5.

Remaining Seats ... .. 2.

The Seats for the following nights are:—

Dress Circle ... .. \$4.

Stalls ... .. 3.

Fills ... .. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. [1394]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING OF THE GREEN ISLAND

CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be

held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co., the General Managers of the Company,

St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria,

in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the

Fifteenth day of December, 1916, at twelve

o'clock NOON, for the purpose of considering

and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary

Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the capital of the Company be

reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million

Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four

Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten

Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million

Dollars) divided into 300,000 (Three

Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten

Dollars) each, and that such reduction be effected

by returning to the holders of the 400,000

(Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that

have been issued, paid up capital to the

extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty

Cents) per Share and by reducing the

nominal amount of each of the said Shares

from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven

Dollars and Fifty Cents).  
(2) That application be made to the Supreme

Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction

of the capital of the Company in

conformity with the foregoing Resolution.  
Should the above Resolutions be passed by the

confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second

Extraordinary General Meeting which will be

subsequently convened.  
Dated the Fifth day of December, 1916.By Order of the Board,  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. [1441]

## JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and New Consignment of  
ORIENTAL SATINS, GEORGETT'S CREPES,  
PERSIAN PLAIN and FLOWERED CREPES,  
INDIAN CARPETS and RUGS.  
An inspection is earnestly solicited.  
D. CHELLARAM,  
38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.  
[1436]

## WANTED.

SMALL OFFICE, Furnished or Unfurnished,  
Central.  
Apply—  
Box A.B.C.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1443]

## WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Local  
Shipping Office, previous experience  
essential.  
Apply—  
Box No. 1,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1426]

## WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop  
experience to Act as Workshop Foremen,  
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MAKER and a FOREMAN SHIP PLATER  
to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all  
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Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1427]

## WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. Abstainer, for Harbour or  
Ship. Shop. Apply in own writing with copy  
refs., stating age and salary required to—  
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## FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC CARDS with CHINESE  
PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS,  
suitable for Xmas Present.

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No. 3, WINDHAM STREET.

[1213]

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## TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.  
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[1324]

## TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.  
Apply to—  
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.  
[1325]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings.  
[1319]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon,  
With Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Vaux Road Central.  
[1316]

## TO LET.

From 1st November next.  
FURNISHED in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE  
PEAK.  
Apply, Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
[1086]

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and  
Ary Offices overlooking Statue Square.  
Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
"H."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[940]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-  
ings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[618]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road  
Central, at present in the occupation of  
The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
[622]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.  
HOUSES in Chifun Gardens, Conduit Road.  
HOUSES in Broadway and Moreton  
Terraces.  
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.  
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[52]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
[1371]

## TO LET.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with  
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal  
Storage or erection of Godowns.  
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[1371]

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE  
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO,  
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA  
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SINGAPORE—Messrs. BOONBOON & Co.  
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN,  
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.  
For Particulars apply to—  
K. KATO, Manager,  
No. 2, Paddar Street Hongkong.  
[919]

## INTIMATION

## WINES AND SPIRITS

## ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

## CASE NO. 1—\$22.

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.  
2 Bots. Sherry, Light Dry.  
2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
2 Bots. Gin.  
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky  
"E" Quality.  
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

## CASE NO. 2—\$28.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.  
1 Bot. Burgundy "Beaune."  
3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.  
1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D"  
Quality.  
1 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.  
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky  
"E" Quality.  
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
1 Bot. Gin.  
1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

## CASE NO. 3—\$32.

2 Bots. St. Marceaux Champagne.  
1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D"  
Quality.  
2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.  
1 Bot. Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy  
"E" Quality.  
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky  
"E" Quality.  
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.  
3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.  
1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

## SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

[13]

## BIRTH.

TURNER.—On 1st December, at Hongkong  
and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, the  
wife of W. C. D. TURNER, of a son.  
[144]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 12TH DECEMBER, 1916.

## FLOUR FROM CHINA.

The problem of wheat supply in Europe is becoming increasingly serious. The latest returns show a curtailment of the export of wheat from Argentina, and neither Russian nor Roumanian crops are likely to be available next year. Consequently new sources of supply must, if possible, be tapped. Not long ago the American Consul-General in Hongkong, in one of his excellent reports, had something to say upon the subject of wheat production in China. He pointed out that the wheat of China is of poor quality and dirty. It is delivered at the mills in such a bad condition that the manufacturers cannot secure from it anything like so large a proportion of flour as is obtained from American wheat. Though the price of the raw material is low in China, it is very difficult indeed for the Chinese flour mills to make a profit. That is probably due in part to the fact that the by-products are wasted. It is now an axiom of modern industrialism that a market must be found for everything which comes from a modern works. In the commercial aspects of the manufacture of the gas used for lighting the streets and heating rooms a revolution has taken place. In the primitive plants everything but the gas generated was thrown away. Nowadays, not only is coke recovered and sold but tar and other by-products are obtained. Some of the most beautiful dyes are made from the black refuse of the gas-works; it is even said that some of the ingredients of the soaps used by ladies are taken, by chemical processes, from the same source. That may, or may not, be correct; but it certainly is a fact that some of the large companies in Britain now obtain a greater revenue from the so-called "by-products" than from the sale of the gas.

Very much the same sort of thing applies—though, perhaps, in a smaller degree—to the manufacture of flour. In the mills in England the waste from the wheat is sold as offals, and the revenue from that source is very appreciable. The Chinese still cling to primitive methods not only in the milling process but in the field as well. Yet agriculture is the greatest industry of China. It is true that the Chinese have carried out intensive culture of their land for many generations; but the entire absence of modern appliances for handling the crops completely neutralises the results. There has been a great change, during the last few years, in connection with agricultural work in some parts of Eastern Asia. The steam plough is now to be seen in Manchuria, and a recent American Consular report mentions the import of rice machinery into Siam. The subject does not provide very cheerful reading for Britons, as the report points out that practically all the rice-milling machinery taken into Siam during the two fiscal years ending March, 1914 and 1915 was sent from Germany. For the preceding six years only one-third of the machinery used in that industry was made in Britain. It is probably a somewhat similar story in Manchuria and Siberia. Modern machinery is gradually coming into use for agricultural work in those huge countries, but we fear that comparatively little of it has been of British origin.

There are some who believe that changes will come to China with great rapidity as soon as the war is over in Europe. The wealth-producing possibilities of the country are so great, and the destruction of wealth in Europe has been on such a colossal scale that it is inevitable that the economic resources of the Far East will be developed. The most superficial study of China shows us a land of enormous area, immense rivers, a wide range of climate, and a huge industrious population. There are vast tracts of land quite suitable for wheat-growing. The problem is one which demands solution, for the price of wheat affects the scale of living in Europe. India has shown that an Oriental country can export the cereal so much in demand by the white races, though complaints are made by the English millers that the wheat sent from India is dirty. We hope that the European advisers to the Chinese Government will point out to the officials in Peking, and, when possible, to those in the Provinces, the great advantage to China of an extension of the wheat-growing area, and we trust that most of the modern contrivances used for sowing, harvesting and milling will be supplied by Great Britain.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, late of British Malaya, has been doing war work at the Colonial Office since his retirement (says *The Straits Echo*).

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 25th November, 1916, amounted to 68,108 tons and the sales to 62,470 tons.

A shopkeeper of the Kwong Toi Hing sandal wood shop, 286, Des Vaux Road West, has reported to the police that during the last three months his accountant, a native of Samsui, embezzled \$7,890.37, and that he absconded on the 6th inst.

Seventeen teams will take part in the shooting competition to be held at Stonecutters' range under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve, on Boxing day. The Alexandra Cafe will supply tiffin on the range providing it is ordered on or before December 20th.

At a meeting of the Ipoh (F.M.B.) Gymkhana Club recently it was decided by ten votes to six to hold the usual Spring meeting, but it was agreed with-out a division to devote to war purposes everything over and above the cost of running the meeting and keeping the course going for six months.

The police have grave doubts as to the authenticity of a report made by a shopkeeper of 119, Shanghai Street. He reports that \$27.86 has been taken from a lockfast drawer in his shop, but in view of the fact that the man was sleeping near the drawer, and that there were no burglar clues, the police consider the report a questionable one.

Among the forthcoming marriages arranged to take place in the Colony shortly are Mr. Cyril Champkin, acting manager of the Mercantile Bank, and Miss Constance Gwendolen Wilson, Pakefield, Surrey, England; and Mr. Peter Todd, mercantile assistant, Ewo Mess, and Miss Elfrida Nancy Lennox Sachse, Kingsclere, Kennedy Road, Hongkong.

While on his way to the Tong Au Wan temple with gifts valued at \$9.20, a coolie reports that when near the Hongkong Jockey Club stables at Causeway Bay he was set upon by five men. Two of the men caught hold of him by the throat, and the other three relieved him of money, two bamboo baskets, clothing and cooked food. Three men have been arrested in connection with the affair, and some of the stolen offerings have been recovered.

## SMALL-POX IN HONGKONG. TWENTY-NINE FATAL CASES LAST WEEK.

The report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hongkong for the week ending December 9th shows that during the week no less than 36 cases of small-pox were reported (one British and the rest Chinese, two being imported), and 29 of these cases proved fatal.

In the same period there was one fatal Chinese case of plague, two Chinese cases of diphtheria, one of which proved fatal, and four non-fatal cases of enteric fever (one British, one Indian and the rest Chinese).

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. OPIUM.

For having five lbs and five tael of opium drops in cigarette tins, a Chinese was fined \$50 by Mr. Wood.

## CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

When a Japanese was charged with sketching defences, Inspector Sim asked for the charge to be withdrawn. No evidence was taken and the Japanese was discharged.

## WASTING WATER.

Inspector Roylance, of the Sanitary Board, charged a Chinese with wasting water. The man went to a street fountain and filled a basket, but went away without turning off the tap. He was fined \$3.

## THE LODGER.

A boiler maker's coolie, lodging at 7, Dock Street, Hungnam, was charged with the theft of a quantity of household goods from the same place. It seems that the man has been out of employment for some time, and he was living in the house at the time the goods were missed. Suspicious were aroused, and the man was taken to the police station, where pawn tickets were found on him which related to some of the missing articles. He was sentenced to fourteen days hard labour.

## IMAGINATION.

For stealing a \$10 note and a gold ring valued at \$15 from a fellow employee, a Chinese was sentenced to three weeks hard labour.

The defendant put forward a remarkable story. He said that while in a street at Yaumati three men seized him; one covered up his eyes, another held his arms, and the third burdened him with the \$10 note and the gold ring, both of which were found on him when searched at the police station. After he had been treated in this manner, added defendant, he was arrested by the complainant, that was how the things were found upon him. Defendant also called his sister to say that she saw the incident recorded above.

## THE OTHER WOMAN.

A Chinese woman, who was charged with being in possession of six tael of opium at Kowloon railway station, said that she went to the station to send her sister away. While she was there an old woman asked her to look after her basket. While the old woman was away the basket was opened and she (defendant) was arrested. Although she looked for an old woman several times she had not been able to find her. Defendant added that if her Worship would allow her to look after her sister, she would be able to look at matters from this point of view, and imposed a fine of \$200, without alternative of three months' imprisonment. For being in possession of opium, at Kowloon station, a Chinese was fined \$1,500 and the alternative of three months' imprisonment.



# THE WAR.

## BRITAIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

A "SPLENDID EXPERIMENT."

OLIMAX APPROACHING IN GREECE.

GERMAN MARITIME OUTRAGES.

BIG BATTLE IMMINENT IN ROUMANIA.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITAIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

TRIUMPH FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, December 11th.

An official announcement states that the new Government War Cabinet will consist of Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Curzon, the Lord President (who will be leader in the House of Lords); Mr. Arthur Henderson and Lord Milner, the latter two without portfolios.

Mr. Bonar Law, who is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and will lead in the House of Commons, will also be a member, but it is expected that he will attend the War Cabinet meetings irregularly.

The other members of the new Government are as follows:—

Lord Chancellor.—Sir Robert Finlay.

Home Secretary.—Mr. George Cave, K.C.

Foreign Secretary.—Mr. Balfour.

Colonial Secretary.—Mr. Walter Long.

Secretary for War.—Lord Derby.

Secretary for India.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

President of the Local Government Board.—Lord Rhonda.

President of the Board of Trade.—Sir Albert Stanley.

Minister of Labour.—Mr. John Hodge.

First Lord of the Admiralty.—Sir Edward Carson.

Minister of Munitions.—Mr. C. Addison.

Minister of Blockade.—Lord Robert Cecil.

Food Controller.—Sir Joseph Maclay.

President of the Board of Agriculture.—Mr. R. E. Prothero.

President of the Board of Education.—Professor H. A. L. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University.

Commissioner of Works.—Sir Alfred Mond.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Sir Frederick Cawley.

Post Master General.—Mr. Percy Hingworth.

Minister of Pensions.—Mr. George Barnes.

Attorney-General.—Sir E. E. Smith, K.C.

Solicitor General.—Mr. Gordon Howart, K.C.

Secretary for Scotland.—The Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C.

Lord Advocate.—Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C.

Solicitor General for Scotland.—Mr. T. B. Morison, K.C.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Lord Wimborne.

Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Mr. Duke, K.C.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—The Rt. Hon. Ignatius O'Brien, K.C.

NEW MINISTRY CORDIALLY WELCOMED.

LONDON, December 11th.

All the papers cordially welcome the new Ministry, and pay a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George's courage in casting aside traditions in order to obtain the best men to carry on the war. The Cabinet has been confined to five War Cabinet Ministers.

COMMENTS ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

"A National Government at last" is the keynote of the newspapers, which are unanimous in regarding Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry as a splendid experiment, even out-Cromwelling Cromwell. It is considered that Mr. Lloyd George has secured a considerable triumph in effecting the co-operation of such hostile elements as Mr. Hodge and Lord Devonport. It is frankly admitted that the new Department has shivered political traditions for generations into fragments, but the papers of all Parties unite in a cordial welcome to the new Government, while intimating clearly that they await its performances before giving their final judgment.

The feature of the comments is the complete obliteration of any criticism on old Party lines. The new Ministers are being supported in the most unexpected quarters. The Labour members appear most satisfied with the way in which Mr. Lloyd George has accepted their wishes. Lord Milner is regarded as a tower of strength, and it is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George, in appointing some of the principal Ministers, must have had regard for powerful local industrial connections; for instance: Lord Rhonda for Wales, Sir Joseph Maclay for Glasgow, Mr. Illingworth for Yorkshire and Sir Frederick Cawley for Lancashire. It is explained that the expedient of an Inner Cabinet plus the War Council has been found impracticable. It is presumed, however, that the heads of the great departments will be summoned to a Cabinet convoked to discuss questions outside the war.

Another far-reaching innovation is the Government's determination to establish a system of Parliamentary Commissions, after the French model, whereby members will be kept in closer touch with the Government.

### LORD CURZON ENGAGED.

LONDON, December 10th.

The engagement is announced of Lord Curzon to Mrs. Duggan, of Argentina, the widowed daughter of the late Mr. Hinds, who was at one time American Minister to Rio de Janeiro.

### COLD WATER FOR AMERICAN PEACE ADVOCATES.

NEW YORK, December 11th.

Speaking at a dinner of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. Davis, Solicitor-General, poured cold water on the peace advocates, declaring that peace proposals at the present moment were brutal, impertinent and useless. Neither the United States nor any other country was entitled to dictate terms on which the belligerents were to compose their differences.

### DEATH OF PRINCE OYAMA.

TOKYO, December 11th.

The death is announced of Marshal Prince Oyama, Lord Keeper of the Seal. [The deceased, who was born in 1842, was an ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army. He was created a Count in 1884, Marshal in 1885, and became a Prince in 1907. He took part in the Japan-China war, when he was Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, which took part in the capture of Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur.]

### THE NEW CABINET.

#### A CHANGING SITUATION.

LONDON, December 9th.

Conditions and political rearrangements change from day to day.

Things now seem to be re-shaping themselves towards a Cabinet or War Council of five, the names of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Henderson and Sir Edward Carson or Lord Milner, being mentioned.

It is believed that the War Council will be virtually in permanent session, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, and while the latter may lead in the House of Commons he will delegate the management of Parliamentary business to Mr. Bonar Law. Thus Mr. Lloyd George will give his undivided attention to the direction of the war.

### NEW FEATURES AND SURPRISES.

LONDON, December 11th.

It is authoritatively stated that, apart from a small war Cabinet of five, there will not be a Cabinet in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The activities of other Ministers will be purely departmental. This most startling feature of the new Government meets with general approval, as it is admirably adopted to secure an intense concentration on war problems.

An unique feature is that no fewer than seven of the new Ministers are prominent business men. Some of the appointments indicate a more stringent control of shipping, the dividing up of the Board of Trade work, the consolidation of railway services and the relief of the labour and coal problems.

The surprises include the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, (formerly Lord Advocate of Scotland) Mr. R. E. Prothero, (Unionist M.P. for the University of Oxford), and Sir Joseph Maclay. The last-named is the recognised leading authority on cargo shipping.

The appointment of Lord Rhonda is probably in recognition of the efficient manner in which he has carried out most important duties in America on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions.

Professor Fisher (Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University) and Sir A. H. Stanley, (manger of the London Tubes and Omnibus Co.) are not at present members of the House of Commons. Sir Robert Finlay has stipulated that he should waive his pension right.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Ministry includes the following:—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley, (Liberal M.P. for S. E. Lancashire and Chairman of the Heaton Mills Bleaching Company); Solicitor General for Scotland, Mr. T. B. Morison, K.C.

### A MODIFIED TRIBUTE.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Times pays a tribute to the breadth of vision and courage manifested in the composition of the Ministry, but regrets the mention of Mr. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil for the Foreign Office and Mr. Walter Long for the Colonial Office, on the ground that freshness and vigour are specially needed in both offices.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Times says that Mr. Chamberlain will remain at the India Office.

### INDIAN COAL PROHIBITION.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Times says that coal exporters are exercised at the Raj's prohibition of the export of the better quality Indian coal. They doubt whether the effect on a coaling station like Colombo is grasped by the authorities, as it will curtail the steaming powers of calling liners.

### RUSSIAN RESOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, December 10th.

The Council of Empire has passed a resolution urging "the destruction of clandestine influences in affairs of State"; the formation of a real working Government, relying on the confidence and good-will of the country, and consequently capable of collaboration with the Legislature with a view to a powerful national effort for final triumph over the enemy.

### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GREEK SITUATION MOST UNCERTAIN.

ATHENS, December 11th.

The Government has protested against the blockade. The situation is most uncertain. Diplomatic circles are not optimistic and there are rumours of ministerial changes.

### KING CONSTANTINE'S INTENTIONS.

ATHENS, December 10th.

While the Government announces that the situation has improved, diplomatists are reserved. It is stated that a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience which King Constantine had with Sir Francis Elliot and M. Demidoff. His Majesty denied hostile intentions, and offered to withdraw three regiments from Thessaly and to entrust French destroyers with the guarding of Corinth canal and the Chalcis bridges.

### "TRAITOR TO THE NATION."

CANEA, December 11th.

A meeting of the whole population passed a resolution dethroning King Constantine, and cursing him as a traitor to the nation. Greek troops who were present tore off their badges.

### ROUMANIANS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

#### RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, December 10th.

A communiqué says:—There has been a continued advance in the Trotus, Saly and Chebionia valleys.

The Roumanians have taken the offensive along the Butza-Ploesti road, and drove back the enemy behind the Grikovul river.

A Berlin communiqué mentions that the Russians have captured a height south of Trotus, and that General von Mackensen is advancing east of Wallachia.

### SAFE-GUARDING BUKHAREST.

JAISY, December 11th.

Prior to the loss of Bukharest, the Government appointed pro-Germans to the most responsible positions, with a view to safe-guarding the city.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE.

#### PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

ATHENS, December 9th.

No demands have yet been formulated in writing.

The personal luggage of diplomatists was sent to the Piræus this morning.

### GREEK TREACHERY FEARED.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Daily Chronicle, correspondent in the Piræus telegraphed on December 5th as follows:—The Greeks occupy vantage points near Athens and the Piræus, and are digging trenches and mounting guns everywhere.

Strenuous efforts are being made to place a strong army in the Larissa region, with the object of falling on the Allied rear in conjunction with a German-Bulgarian attack.

### PLAYING FOR TIME.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Times demands that strong measures be taken against King Constantine, who is playing for time.

### ULTIMATUM BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, December 10th.

Renter's correspondent at Athens learns on good authority that the Entente will present an ultimatum to Greece to-day.

### BRITISH CARRY TURKISH POSTS.

#### VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, December 11th.

There has been violent reciprocal artillery firing at Monastir and Eski Doiran.

On the 9th instant the British carried Turkish posts south of Sorres.

### ROUMANIAN SITUATION.

#### THE FALL OF BUKHAREST.

PETROGRAD, December 9th.

There is no disposition to minimise the seriousness of the fall of Bukharest, which is an important centre of railways and roads, whereas the region to the east, whither the Russians and Roumanians retired, is lacking in communications and is unsuitable for manœuvring. The few roads are congested with refugees, as, owing to the extraordinary speed of General Mackensen's advance, an orderly evacuation was prevented.

### MILITARY JOURNAL'S WARNING.

LONDON, December 9th.

The Russian Invalid, a military organ, anticipates an offensive against General Sarrail, and urges decisive action, not only on the part of Russia, but on other Allied fronts as well. It says the enemy must be prevented from establishing winter quarters in Central Roumania and the Danube lowlands, whence he will be fortified with a six months' food supply and will be able to attack Salonika, after which he can attack the Russian main front in the Spring.

### A BULGARIAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 10th.

A Bulgarian communiqué states:—The Russians and the Roumanians are retiring north-eastward from the left bank of the Danube, between Turtukai and Cornavoda.

We crossed the Danube near Turtukai, and captured the town of Otlenitza, which the enemy had previously looted.

We also crossed near Silistria. The Russians set fire to the town of Kalarash and the surrounding villages.

### Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### HIGH SEAS OUTRAGES.

### BRITISH MERCANTILE CAPTAIN TAKEN PRISONER.

AMSTERDAM, December 10th.

A submarine has taken prisoner James Blaikes, captain of the Anchor line vessel, Caledonia.

### A GERMAN SHUFFLE.

AMSTERDAM, December 10th.

A Berlin message, justifying the sinking of the Anchor line vessel Caledonia in the Mediterranean on the 4th inst., states that the ship rammed a submarine, which was not waiting to attack. Before she was struck the submarine torpedoed the Caledonia, which was sunk. The submarine was slightly damaged.

LONDON, December 11th.

The British-India vessel Tanfield is believed to have been sunk.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### PIRACY.

### BRITISH SKIPPER TAKEN PRISONER.

LIEBON, December 10th.

The British ship Britannia has been sunk. The captain has been made prisoner and twenty-three of the crew landed. Fifteen of the crew are missing.

### THE "DEUTSCHLAND" ARRIVES.

AMSTERDAM, December 10th.

The Deutschland has arrived off the Weser, after making a rapid voyage.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH FRONT.

### RETALIATORY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, December 11th.

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—In retaliation for the enemy's shelling of areas behind our front north of the Ancre we bombarded heavily various points behind his line. Hostile parties were dispersed to the east of Berre, and Commeccourt Wood.

There has been much reciprocal artillery fire in the Tross salt in the Loos and Hulluch sectors.

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### NOTHING IMPORTANT TO REPORT.

LONDON, December 10th.

A French communiqué states:—There is nothing important to report.

Our aeroplanes heavily bombed a railway station and military establishments at Martigny, Ham and Mons-en-Chausee.

### ENEMY EXPLODES MINES.

PARIS, December 11th.

A communiqué states:—South-east of Butte-de-Meail the enemy exploded mines, and unsuccessfully attempted to possess the craters.

### UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

#### DINNER AT ST. JOHN'S HALL.

The first annual dinner for past and present undergraduates and their friends was held at St. John's Hall, the University last night.

The Acting Warden (Rev. E. Martin, M.A.) was in the chair, and the guest of the evening was the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. Claude Severn), who was supported by the Bishop of Victoria, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. F. T. Jemo, Ph.B., Rev. E. Bryant, B.D., Professors Smith, Hinton, Matchewman and Earle (representing the three Faculties of Medicine, Engineering and Arts), and the Wardens of other Hostels. About fifty were present.

The Hon. Mr. Severn, proposed the toast of "St. John's Hall" and mentioned that it was the first hostel of the University to be opened in 1912. He looked upon its position as similar to that held by Keble College at Oxford, or his own College, Selwyn, at Cambridge, only that St. John's Hall was not the junior, but the senior Hall of its University. He also referred to the success of students in their studies, no less than twelve out of the twenty-six new graduates being members of St. John's Hall. Similarly in the field of sports, St. John's Hall held the cup for tennis doubles, and was well represented in the various athletic teams. Mr. Severn specially named the two University champions, Messrs. Wong Po Kie and Wei Wing Lok, the latter of whom has already won two tennis championships in America since leaving St. John's last term.

The Rev. W. H. Hewitt, B.D., replied to the toast as the first Warden of St. John's Hall. Speaking of the conferring of degrees on Thursday next, he reminded the students that the office of Chancellor, held in Hongkong by H.E. Sir Henry May, was originally held in Western Universities by a Bishop whose duty it was to see that the Professors taught nothing but pure truth. The old custom had changed, and the speaker thought it was a good change, leaving Professors and students a greater liberty to seek truth along all the paths of knowledge, wherever the truth might lead them. But the connection between religion and the pursuit of knowledge remains, and he believed it essential to the high ideals before students. St. John's Hall filled that place in the University. A smoking concert followed the dinner.

### HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return shows that on December 1st, the storage in the City and Hill district was 538.90 million gallons against 654.99 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption in the same district during November, by an estimated population of 248,419, was 138.22 million gallons, or an average daily consumption per head of 17.3 gallons. In November, 1915, an estimated population of 262,816 consumed 113.10 million gallons, or 14.9 gallons per head per day.

In Kowloon reservoir, the storage on December 1st, was 312.10 million gallons against 337.00 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during the month was 38.99 million gallons by an estimated population of 99,059, or 12.4 gallons per head per day. In November, 1915, an estimated population of 99,650 consumed 34.47 million gallons, or 11.3 gallons per head per day. The Government analyst's report states that the water is of excellent quality.

### CROWN COLONIES AND WAR SERVICE.

The case of Mr. R. Leslie Melville, a Ceylon planter, late of Tellisford, Kandangawala, was brought before the Bench at home for a decision. Capt. Reed claiming him for service in the Tondra Court. The Tondra Free Press (Komb) gives the following report of the proceedings:—

Capt. Reed stated that Mr. Melville was a Ceylon tea planter, having been there for 16 years, but he had sold his property and was now resident in England.

Mr. Melville said Ceylon was his residence. He was only here for the benefit of his health. He had been here since February 28th.

The Chairman: Do you say you are not an ordinary resident in this country?

Mr. Melville: Ceylon is my home.

The Clerk: It is not a question of domicile.

The Chairman: Have you any ties in Ceylon?

Mr. Melville: All my money and my work.

The Captain: Anyone may have money there. What work are you doing?

Mr. Melville: I had a rubber plantation.

The Chairman: You are not engaged in any work at present?

Mr. Melville: Not at present.

Mr. A. F. W. Johnson: I don't understand how you say you are not under the Act.

The Chairman (after consulting with his colleagues): We are of opinion that you do come within the Act.

Capt. Reed said he would give ample time for Mr. Melville to get medical examination.



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## ROYAL LOVE SCANDALS.

### INDISCRETIONS OF THE HAPSBURG.

"Most of the members of my house," Louise, ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, writes in her autobiography, "seem to be very unlucky in love. Indeed, in the ordinary affairs of life our family rarely does anything in the accepted way, and we afford a fascinating study for those interested in heredity."

The taint in the Hapsburg blood, derived from the union of the dissolute Ferdinand II. with "Joanna the Mad," has no doubt been largely responsible for the "flagrant indiscretions" of this Royal House, notably in the domain of love, which have caused so much scandal in Europe. The chronicles of the Hapsburgs, indeed, are full of stories of "misalliances," of strange unions with maids and men of low degree, not the least romantic of which is that which the Archduke Johann was the hero about a century ago!

Prince Johann, so the story runs, was travelling from Italy to Vienna, when he stopped at a small Styrian village for a change of horses and postilion. The horses were available, but, as the rustic host of the inn apologetically explained, there was no postilion for them. The Prince, anxious to continue his journey without delay, had begun to despair when, to his surprise and delight, a postilion was forthcoming, none other than the innkeeper's pretty daughter, who, determined that the handsome stranger should not be disappointed, had herself donned livery and volunteered to drive him to the next posting-station.

Here, indeed, were all the elements of a romance, a susceptible prince and a beautiful maid, whose charms were enhanced by the masculine garb she wore, and the romantic rôle she had assumed with such courtesy. The Archduke, powerless to resist such a combination of assaults on his heart, promptly fell in love with his fair postilion, and, as his wife and Countess of Meran, she had no reason to regret an adventure which no doubt she thoroughly enjoyed apart from its happy consequences.

#### MARRIED A DANCER.

Of a later Archduke Johann a story no less dramatic is told. Johann Salvator Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria and Grand Duke of Tuscany, was a generation ago, the most brilliant prince in Europe, accomplished scholar, poet, and musician, and the firmest friend in Franz Josef's army, in which he had, while in his early thirties, risen to field-marshal's rank.

One day, as Fate would have it, he visited a Vienna theatre famed for its ballets, and among the fair dancers who posed and pirouetted on the stage was one whose radiant young beauty and grace of figure arrested his attention, and held him entranced. Such was the fascination of her virginal freshness and dainty charms that Johann knew no peace until he had made the acquaintance of his bewitcher, who proved to be Emilie Stubel, daughter of an obscure shopkeeper in a poor quarter of the city.

In the character of a poor student he sought and wooed the tradesman's daughter, and it was only when she had a wedding-ring on her finger that she learned that her handsome student was none other than the Archduke John Salvator, cousin of the Emperor.

But the princely lover had to pay a heavy price for his romance. He had already incurred Franz Josef's severe displeasure by rebelling against his authority, and this last flagrant defiance sealed his doom. Compelled to renounce his Royal rank and his vast estates, he turned forth with his young wife to seek work, however menial. At one time, it is said, he earned a scanty living as a writer; at another, he was toiling as a labourer, and again he was doing reporter's work in New York. Drifting that it was a much better thing to live and to kill for their country. There was only one good Boche and he was a dead Boche, and it was their bayonets that would make him a good man.

#### WEDDED IN THE STRAND.

In the register of the Strand Registry Office you may see the record of a marriage which recalls a very strange romance of Royalty—that of "Marie Antoinette Louise, formerly Archduchess of Austria, and divorced wife of Frederick Augustus, Crown Prince, and now King of Saxony, to Enrico Toselli, professor of music."

More than twenty years earlier the beautiful and gifted Hapsburg Princess, daughter of Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, had given her hand, in the chapel of the Emperor's palace at Vienna, to the heir to the throne of Saxony, in every prospect of a happy wedded life as well as a future queen. My husband," she says, "was young and handsome and devoted to me. He had many excellent qualities of heart and mind, and I felt sure that my marriage would be a happy one."

But it was not long before disillusionment came. Frederick Augustus, indeed proved himself a good husband, but the Princess's life was made so miserable by the King's insults, the Queen's petty tyrannies, and the rigidity of the Court etiquette, that all her dreams of happiness were soon dissipated. For eleven years she bore her burden of misery until she could bear it no longer. Then one day in 1902, the world was shocked to learn that Saxony's queen-to-be had eloped with her children's tutor, M. Giron, a handsome young Belgian. "M. Giron," she says, "did not remain long with me in Switzerland. My reputation being thoroughly compromised by his presence, my object was attained, and he therefore returned to Brussels."

The Emperor of Austria, during his long life, has been shocked by many similar indiscretions within his family circle. It is but a few years since one of his grand-daughters, the Princess

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## FINE ART OF BAYONETING.

### NEW STYLE WHICH SAVES ENERGY.

By Malcolm Ross, war correspondent with the New Zealand Forces.

I have in previous articles referred to the new bayonet drill that has been developed by the British Army. It is so important that no apology is necessary for again reverting to the subject, and without giving away to the Boche any of the points—except those he will get on the battlefield—I should like to strike me. It is a subject that cannot be too much discussed while the war lasts, for we have ample evidence that the new system has already borne excellent fruit.

As the lecturer said, if you go over the parapet you are in for a killing match; you must either kill or be killed. Our men thoroughly realise that, and they are out to kill Germans all the time. One principle of the new drill is that you do not waste energy—you do your work lightly and artistically with a minimum of force. When the 1st Australians took Pozieres those who came after them found many dead Germans who seemed to have no scratch on them, and looked as if they might have been gassed. But they were not gassed, said the lecturer; the Australians, who are master hands with the bayonet, had simply been getting some of their fine work in upon the enemy.

#### THE NEW WAR-CRY.

It was like the scientific tap of the experienced boxer, but it was very effective if it fell on the right place. Some soldiers thought it all right if they got their forefinger in, said the lecturer, and the brigade laughed at the contrast. He was telling them in cold blood of things that would have to be done in hot blood. But he added that he was now going to stir them up. And he did so by reading a Boche proclamation that had been found on a captured officer. It was a proclamation headed "Butchery as a Duty," telling the Germans in the name of God to go forward and carry out the duties of an executioner. The cold steel was put in the hands of the soldier to be used without hesitation and without mercy. But, added the lecturer, the German did not know how to use the bayonet like our men.

He told how an Australian had killed two Germans, but could not get his bayonet out of the second one, so picked up a German bayonet and killed his third man with that.

With the assistance of his instructor he proceeded to show how they could kill a Boche so long as the latter supplied the rifle and the bayonet. The Australians, he added, were keen as mustard in acquiring the new bayonet drill, and he had found the New Zealanders who had taken it on equally keen. They took to it like mother's milk, and during one silent raid all that was heard was the 4th Australian trench in the darkness. In! Out! In! Out! That was the war cry of the 4th Australians, and it was a very good one, too.

"There is," he added, "one English soldier who got 15 Germans and the D.C.M. and is now on our staff. But even that was not the record; there was another man who had 18 to his credit."

#### SCORING IN CORSES.

The charge and the rush he told them was now played out. A man had to save his breath if he wanted to kill when he got into the trench. This war was nothing else but a glorified game, and they had to treat it as they treated their games and remain cool. The only difference was in the method of scoring—men killed! Every German they killed would bring victory so much the nearer.

"They were 'putting the wind up' the German now, and though the poets said it was a glorious thing to die for their country, they could take it from him that it was a much better thing to live and to kill for their country. There was only one good Boche and he was a dead Boche, and it was their bayonets that would make him a good man."

At the end of the lecture there was a demonstration of the new method with the bayonet. Then the lecturer was thanked by the brigadier, and the brigade, instructed, amused and inspired, rose up as one man and moved off to practice what had been preached.

Elizabeth of Bavaria, gave much food for scandal when she ran away with a young infantry lieutenant named Seefried, cousin of Vienna's chief executioner.

#### FASCINATING CINDERELLAS.

For two years the Princess's infatuation for the young officer had caused anxiety in Royal circles, but all efforts to control the impetuous young lady had proved futile. One night she disappeared from Munich in her lover's company, and nothing was heard of the runaways until the news came that they had been made one by an obliging priest.

A solitary elopement, however, was far from satisfying Amelia, another Bavarian princess of the Hapsburg blood, who ran away with four lovers of low degree in quick succession, an example which her daughter Elvira later followed when she eloped with Count Vrona. More recently still, Prince Victor Salvator, son of the Austrian Grand Duke, Marie Louise, and first cousin of the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, played the rôle of bridegroom at the Nuremberg register office to a humble country doctor, whom he had successfully wooed under the very walls of his mother's castle in Bohemia.

The Archduke Ferdinand Carl, younger brother of the late Crown Prince of Austria, who himself made a morganatic marriage with a countess, found a wife in Fraulein Cumber, daughter of a master at a Vienna school. The Archdukes Ernest and Henry each put a wedding-ring on the finger of a low-born Cinderella, while another, Archduke Ernest mated with a ballet-dancer whose son by him was a few years ago a waiter in a Budapest restaurant.

## ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

### CHANCELLOR'S REPLY TO VISCOUNT GREY.

RUSSIA BLAMED.

At a sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag on November 9th the Imperial Chancellor made the following statement:—

The full debates which have taken place in the Main Committee during the course of the last few weeks have in the end always turned on questions regarding the prosecution and the termination of the war. On the enemy's side they usually speak only of the prosecution of the war. But Lord Grey has also spoken about peace in his speech at the banquet given to the Foreign Press Association. The British Minister then said that there was only one thing which deserved to be kept in mind—namely, that one could not re-vert too often to the consideration of the 'origin of the war,' because that origin would have influence on the conditions of peace. Lord Grey added that if it were true that the war was forced upon Germany then it was only logical that Germany should demand safeguards against future attack. This is, in any event, a remarkable admission. Naturally it was quickly followed by an assertion contradicting the German representation of the origin of the war. "The truth is," Lord Grey proceeded, "that the war was not forced on Germany, but Germany forced the war in Europe."

In view of the fundamental importance which Lord Grey again recently attached to this question of peace conditions, and which we too have attached to it, I am obliged again to state facts in order to disperse the clouds with which our enemies endeavour to disguise the real situation. In reply I can only repeat what is known. The act which made war inevitable was the Russian general mobilization which was ordered on the night of July 30-31, 1914.

Russia, England, France, and the entire world knew that this step must have far-reaching consequences. Lord Grey made further waiting impossible for us. Even in England people are beginning to understand the far-reaching significance of the Russian mobilization. The truth is coming to light. An English professor of world fame wrote some time ago that of world fame would think differently many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its beginning, especially about the facts of the Russian mobilization. No wonder, then, that Lord Grey, in his recent speech, could not pass the Russian mobilization unnoticed, but felt himself obliged to speak of it. He could no longer deny that the Russian mobilization preceded the German and Austrian mobilization, but, as he desires to remove all blame for the war from the Entente, he makes a daring endeavour by means of quite a new version of the case to represent the Russian mobilization as Germany's work.

#### THE "LOKALANZEIGER'S" STATEMENT.

Lord Grey's explanation is that Russia ordered her first mobilization only after a report had appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered a mobilization and after this report had been telegraphed to Petrograd. Alluding to the alleged falsification of the Ems. dispatch in 1870, Lord Grey added that at the moment chosen by Germany we manoeuvred to provoke another country to take defensive measures, and that then these defensive measures were answered by us with an ultimatum which made war inevitable. It was about two and a quarter years before Lord Grey discovered this interpretation, which is as new as it is objectively false, of which he alluded is well-known. The document which forms the basis of his proof is an extra-edition of the Berlin Lokalanzeiger.

You will remember, gentlemen, perhaps, that on Thursday, July 30th, 1914, in the early afternoon, the Lokalanzeiger issued a false report in an extra edition that the Emperor had ordered a mobilization. You also know that the sale of this extra edition was at once stopped by the police and the available copies were seized. I can also declare that the Foreign Secretary immediately informed the Russian Ambassador, and simultaneously, the other Ambassadors, by telephone, that the news issued by the Lokalanzeiger was false. The Russian Embassy was also informed as soon as possible from the Lokalanzeiger's office that there had been a mistake. I can further confirm that the Russian Ambassador, immediately after the issue of the extra-edition, telegraphed a cipher message to Petrograd which, according to the Russian Orange Book, read as follows:—

"I learn that an order for the mobilization of the German Army and Fleet has just been published."

But this telegram after Herr von Jagow's telephonic explanation was followed by a second telegram "en clair" which read as follows:—

"Please consider my last telegram cancelled (nichtig). Explanation follows." A few minutes later the Russian Ambassador sent a third cipher telegram which, according to the Russian Orange Book, said that the German Foreign Minister had just telephoned to him that the news of the mobilization of the army and fleet was false and that the extra-edition in question had been seized.

The immediate intervention of Herr von Jagow; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order to rectify the false news—an intervention which, in the official Russian Orange Book is confirmed by the telegram of M. Sverbeiff, the Russian Ambassador, of itself contradicts the assertion of Lord Grey that we intentionally desired to deceive Russia for the purpose of bringing about a mobilization. I can, however, also confirm that according to investigations of the Imperial Postal Administration about the times of despatch of the Russian Ambassador's three telegrams these must have arrived in Petrograd almost simultaneously.

The Russian Government can, therefore, have been only for a brief moment under the misapprehension that a general mobilization had been ordered in Germany. In any case a correction of the false report had been already made before the Russian Government ordered a general mobilization. We need fear no tribunal. I can further confirm that the

new version has been exclusively brought forward by Lord Grey.

The Russian Government itself, which after all must be best acquainted with the reasons for its mobilization, never had an idea of explaining its fateful step by appealing to the Lokalanzeiger's extra edition. Lord Grey, I assume, will not desire to reject the Tsar as a witness. On Friday, July 31st, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the mobilization order had already been issued to all the Russian forces, the Tsar telegraphed in reply to the Kaiser's last appeal for peace:—

"It is technically impossible to discontinue our military preparations, which have become necessary owing to Austria-Hungary's mobilization."

No mention of the Lokalanzeiger. No mention of the German mobilization. I only recall en passant that the reference of the Tsar to the alleged mobilization of Austria-Hungary could be no reason for a Russian general mobilization. Austria-Hungary, at the time when a general mobilization was ordered in Russia, had only placed eight corps on a war footing with a view to the conflict with Serbia. As early as July 19th Russia had the mobilization of 12 army corps. After July 27th Austria-Hungary had taken no further military measures which could have furnished Russia with any grounds for a general mobilization, which was equivalent to a declaration of war.

Only after the general mobilization had taken place in Russia did Austria-Hungary on the morning of July 31st also proceed to a general mobilization. We ourselves even then exercised forbearance and patience to the utmost limits of consideration for our own existence and our duty towards our Allies. As far back as July 26th, when Russia mobilised against Austria-Hungary, we ourselves could have mobilised. The text of our Treaty of Alliance with Austria-Hungary was known and nobody could have considered our mobilisation aggressive. We did not do it.

(A section of the message is missing here.) It is incomprehensible how, in view of these documented facts, Lord Grey can come before the world and his own country with the story of a manoeuvre by which we enticed the pacific Russian into mobilisation against his own will by grossly defuding him about our own measures. No! The truth is Russia would never have decided on the fateful step if she had not been encouraged to it from the Thames by acts of commission and omission.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO VIENNA.

I recall the actual situation at the time when Russia issued the order for a general mobilization. The instructions which I gave our Ambassador in Vienna on July 30th are known. In those instructions I urged on the Austro-Hungarian Government an immediate understanding with Russia, and urgently and emphatically declared that Germany did not desire, through disregard of our advice, to be drawn into a world conflagration. Lord Grey also well-knows that I transmitted to Vienna with the most peremptory recommendation the mediation proposal which he made to our Ambassador on July 29th, and which appeared to me a suitable basis for the maintenance of peace. I at that time telegraphed to Vienna:—

"Should the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse all mediation we are confronted with a conflagration in which England would go against us, and Italy and Roumania, according to all indications, would not be with us; so that with Austria-Hungary we should confront three Great Powers. Germany, as the result of England's hostility, would have to bear the chief brunt of the fight. The political prestige of Austria-Hungary, the honour of her arms, and her just claims against Serbia can be sufficiently safeguarded by the occupation of Belgrade or other places. We, therefore, therefore, urgently and emphatically ask the Vienna Cabinet to consider the acceptance of mediation on the proposed conditions. Responsibility for the consequences which may otherwise arise must be extraordinarily severe for Austria-Hungary and ourselves."

The Austro-Hungarian Government acceded to our urgent representations by giving its Ambassador in Berlin the following instruction:—

"I ask your Excellency most sincerely to thank Herr von Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the information given through Herr von Tschirchki, and to declare to him that, despite the change in the situation which has since arisen through the Russian mobilization, we are quite ready to consider the proposals of Sir Edward Grey for a settlement between us and Serbia. A condition of our acceptance, of course, would be that our military action against Serbia shall meanwhile proceed, and that the English Cabinet shall induce the Russian Government to bring to a standstill the Russian mobilization, directed against us, in which case also we, as a matter of course, will at once cancel our defensive counter-measures—in Galicia, forced upon us."

Against this I place the following steps of Lord Grey. On July 29th, 1914, in reply to a remark of the Russian Ambassador in London that the impression prevailed in German and Austro-Hungarian circles that England would remain quiet, he said that the impression had been removed by the orders which he gave to the First Fleet on July 29th. "We gave to the First Fleet on July 29th," Lord Grey immediately acquainted the French Ambassador with his confidential warning to our Ambassador in London that Germany must be prepared for a speedy decision with England, that is, her participation in war against us.

Could Lord Grey suppose that such a disclosure would serve peace? Must not France thereby have been encouraged to give Russia a promise of unconditional war support which Russia had for days have been strengthened to the utmost in her bellicose intention by the certainty of a Franco-British Alliance?

The Russian reply to Lord Grey's morning conversation was in fact not long in coming. On the evening of the same day, July 29th, M. Sazonoff instructed the Russian Ambassador in Paris to express his sincere thanks for the declaration made to him by the French Ambassador that Russia could rely fully on the support of her ally France.—Heuter.

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP**  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. It has been used for many years in France, Germany, and other countries. It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and bronchitis. It is also used for the treatment of asthma, whooping cough, and other respiratory diseases. It is a safe and effective remedy for all ages.

I say  
**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
cure the worst Cough

**MARTIN'S APOLAR STEEL PILL**  
It is a powerful remedy for all kinds of stomach and bowel diseases. It is also used for the treatment of indigestion, constipation, and other digestive disorders. It is a safe and effective remedy for all ages.



## FORTUNES IN SHIPS.

## SCANDINAVIA'S BIG MERCANTILE PROFITS.

[BY "THE DAILY CHRONICLE" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, LATELY IN SCANDINAVIA.]

Huge fortunes have been made and continue to be made by the mercantile marine of Norway, Sweden and Denmark—for the ships of Scandinavia are a potent factor for all the world in wartime. Sweden has profited much by her shipping, but the industries of Sweden are large and varied and her sea trading is not so dominant a feature as in Denmark and Norway. Norway has by far the largest fleet, possessing about two and a half millions of tonnage. Both Norway and Denmark are on the western side of Scandinavia, and being normally in possession of a great carrying trade have found the war a real boom time. In spite of certain handicaps big profits are accruing and enriching both countries. An incidental result has been a speculation fever in shipping shares in both Christiania and Copenhagen, and in any narrative about shipping activities a clear distinction must be drawn between gambling gains and losses (a domestic affair) and the profits brought into the two countries from outside by legitimate receipts from actual trading.

The world demand for carrying ships is producing the shipping profits for Scandinavia. It is not merely a question of trade between Scandinavia and Britain. For instance, Danish ships do a big business on the coast of Asia, and Norwegian ships, trade between England and Spain, between the Mediterranean ports, between the United States and West Indies, between England and America, between England and France. They convey all sorts of things, food, coal, timber, paper, pulp and merchandise generally.

## HUGE RISE IN FREIGHTS.

I asked one prominent shipowner for an illustration of the greater earnings, and he gave me an example of freights. Before the war the charge for carrying a quarter of corn from America to Norway was 3s. 6d.; it is now 20s. Of course, he pointed out that the difference was not all profit to the shipowners. Insurance charges were enormous. "My ships trading between the Canary Islands and London used to cost for insurance about \$1,000 per year, which meant 20 voyages. They now cost \$1,000 insurance for each voyage." He explained, too, the cost of coal, labour, and provisions had risen very greatly. Moreover, from the profits that were left the Government took about 50 per cent. in special taxation. Withal he admitted there were large gains.

Another shipowner showed how the sinking of vessels meant a very great loss. "We do not insure the full value of our ships because if we did the insurance would take every farthing of our profits. That means, if we lose a ship insured for \$200,000 to replace her costs \$150,000." The present high cost of ships accounts for this. A tramp steamer built 10 years ago at a cost of \$100,000 will fetch to-day, despite her age, \$200,000.

These facts make clear the origin and continuance of the excited speculation in shipping shares. The stock markets in Christiania and Copenhagen are in a fevered state. Prices of shipping shares have been inflated to a degree far in advance of their real value, large as are the current profits. Farmers, tradesmen, fishermen, professional men have all been rushing to buy shares, most of them with the idea of selling at a profit. As a matter of fact, they have been selling at a profit—and so the inflation continues. The manager of one big firm, told me that the shares of his business stood at 450. "We are having a prosperous time, but our shares are not worth a point more than 300. I tell people so who come to me for advice. They don't believe me. They think I have something to conceal."

## GAMBLING IN SHIPPING STOCK.

An idea of the state of the speculation gamble may be obtained from the fact that before the war there were eight stock-brokers in Christiania; there are now 300. Many stories are current as to the extraordinary gains of individuals. The chairman of a business firm was asked on the telephone one morning if he knew a certain "Mr. Peter Anderson," who had given the firm as a reference in applying for 23,000 shares in a new shipping company. The only "Mr. Peter Anderson" of whom the chairman had knowledge was the office boy. "Peter," whose salary was about 10s. a week. He was summoned to the chairman's presence, and acknowledged that he had applied for the shares in question. "How dare you do this kind of thing," said the chairman, "you haven't got 23,000?" "Oh, yes, I have," said the youth, producing a pocket-wallet filled with notes. They were his gains in small speculations up to that period.

I have indicated that this craze is a domestic affair, and that it concerns only the pockets of the Norwegians and Danes who are operating with each other, but there is one direction in which it may provide an avenue for a good deal of the war profits to leave the two countries. I take Norway as an example. Speculators have placed on order in America steamers amounting to 1,600,000 tons for delivery up to three years hence. They will have to be paid for at the present abnormally high rates for building. When they become available for use the war may be an end and mercantile marine profits on a lower standard altogether. It is easy to foresee the crash that must ensue if this kind of procedure goes on.

The gambling is an excess of the genuine trade. The extra yearly shipping profits of Denmark at present are about five million pounds. The tonnage of Denmark is a quarter of that of Norway, and even taking into account the fact that the latter country has lost 10 per cent. of her fleet through German submarine activity, one may assume from the Danish figures that she is from sixteen to eighteen million pounds a year better off by reason of her ships.

## NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR.

## THE VALUE OF ENLIGHTENED CRITICISM.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Editor of *The Daily News*, in his presidential address at the annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists in October, said that the past year had not been so anxious a time for journalism generally as the preceding one. The Press had accommodated itself to war conditions, and the Censorship had learnt wisdom with years, with the result that the irritations and follies of the early days were now only a more or less agreeable memory.

Whether we had solved the relation of a free Press to a democratic society in a time of war might be doubted. France, which was a more democratic country than our own, had nevertheless exercised a much more severe control over the Press than we had. On the other hand, it had, through its system of Parliamentary Commissioners, given a much greater influence to Parliament over the executive than was possessed by our Parliament.

## TWO COUNTRIES' METHODS.

The operations of the two methods might be illustrated by the case of shells. Both Great Britain and France had to carry out a munitions revolution, but in France it was carried out largely by the action of the Parliamentary Commission without a whisper in the Press, while in England it was carried out to the accompaniment of a great newspaper agitation. The comparison was worth attention in relation to the profoundly difficult problem of a democracy in wartime. With some exceptions, he claimed that the Press had exercised its relative freedom of criticism with a high sense of responsibility, and he congratulated the authorities on their growing appreciation of the fact that if there was to be free criticism it should be informed criticism rather than ignorant criticism.

There was no way of checking false deductions and false rumours like taking the Press into official confidence about facts which could not be stated publicly, but which, if known, would materially affect what was said by the Press. Secrecy was the very essence of war, but with a proper understanding the Press could, while preserving much of its freedom, serve the State very materially. Its functions were neither to alarm the public mind with exaggerated fears, nor to buoy it up with exaggerated hopes, but to keep it stable, clear-sighted, sane, and resolute.

Its business was not to create crises, but to ward them off; not to play the game of Aunt Sally with Ministers, but to give them such enlightenment as was in their power, and such criticism as was dictated by clear evidence and consideration of public welfare; and the Press, as the medium of popular opinion and purpose, would have an increasingly important part in the settlement of society after the war.

It was announced that Mr. J. L. Garvin had consented to become President of the Institute for the ensuing year.

## DOMINIONS AND ENEMY TRADE.

## MR. MASSEY ON AFTER-WAR CONDITIONS.

Mr. William Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, and Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand, were the guests of the Royal Colonial Institute at a luncheon given at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Plunket, who presided, in proposing "Our Guests," claimed them as fellow Irishmen—Mr. Massey representing the sturdy independence of the North and Sir Joseph Ward the poetry and fine fighting power of the South. They had been able in a national emergency to join together. He hoped the people of Ireland and other people would emulate their example. (Cheers.)

Mr. Massey, in responding, urged that the question of trading with enemy countries should be taken in hand without waiting for the conclusion of the war. When Germany was preparing the great army which took the field in 1914 she financed her undertaking partly from profits made from the countries of the British Empire. He trusted steps would be taken by the Legislatures throughout the Empire to prevent history from repeating itself in that respect. He thought we should aim at a self-contained Empire, just consideration being given to our Allies.

Another of the after-war problems for which preparation should be made was amendment of the Constitution which would give the Dominions that voice in defence matters and foreign affairs to which they were entitled. Speaking of the necessity of keeping our soldiers within the Empire after the war, Mr. Massey said that New Zealand had not huge areas of land unoccupied. Consequently they were not able to offer such assistance in this respect as they could like. But they would welcome British emigrants. They had already initiated a scheme of land settlement for returning soldiers, but naturally New Zealand soldiers must come first. He trusted that some competent authority would be established in Great Britain whose business it would be to see that all possible facilities were given to British soldiers to assist them in settling within the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Sir Joseph Ward, who also responded, said that New Zealand had invested 31 millions in the City of London in Imperial Treasury bills. He expected that at the end of the current financial year the Dominion would have a balance of over two millions, and that again would be invested in Imperial Treasury bills. (Cheers.)

They had no fear about the future in New Zealand, even if the war lasted another three years. New Zealand had provided 70,000 men for the war. Every one who had undertaken to join the colours had done so voluntarily, but if need for its use arose a compulsion Act existed.

The Empire ought to co-operate to prevent Germany from doing what she would have done peacefully in another 15 years—won out against the British Empire. (Cheers.)

## THE REAL ROUMANIA.

## AND ITS LEADER.

[BY HAMILTON VVFE, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN ROUMANIA.]

Roumania to-day has only two prominent public men. One is Mr. Take Bratianu, the Premier. Everyone who reads the newspapers in Europe or America knows his name. Excitable people call him "the cleverest statesman in Europe." He is known also as "the Roumanian Sphinx."

The other Roumanian public man who stands out from the rank is Mr. Take Ionesco. Abroad, the readers of newspapers know more about him than they do about Mr. Bratianu. He has been much in London and Paris. He has done a great deal to interest the world in Roumanian affairs and the affairs of the Balkans generally. He led the party in Roumania which was openly for the Allies. He has made his reputation by eloquent talking. Mr. Bratianu became famous through holding his tongue.

There never were two men more unlike. You cannot be in Mr. Take Ionesco's company for half an hour without forming an opinion upon a dozen matters of interest to Mr. Bratianu. He has been much in London and Paris. He has done a great deal to interest the world in Roumanian affairs and the affairs of the Balkans generally. He led the party in Roumania which was openly for the Allies. He has made his reputation by eloquent talking. Mr. Bratianu became famous through holding his tongue.

What are Mr. Bratianu's opinions, what his special knowledge, what his attitude towards the universe, not even his friends can tell you. They know that he talks very little; that he is learning to play well; that he wraps himself round with a veil of impenetrable mystery; that he says he never reads newspapers and does not want to know what they say.

In their manner of dealing with newspapers comes out the difference between these two Roumanian public men. Mr. Ionesco appreciates justly the value and usefulness of the Press.

## BELIEVER IN PUBLICITY.

Every morning he receives journalists from half-past eight to nine, every afternoon between five and seven. He has a newspaper of his own and writes in it a great deal, in addition to inspiring articles in many others. He is a believer in publicity. He understands the psychology of politics, and by politics I do not mean party politics, but the management of the affairs of a State. Therefore he does all he can to sustain opinion at a healthy, moderate level. Meanwhile Mr. Bratianu, like Brierley, keeps on lying low and saying nothing, shunning journalists as he would a pestilence.

It is an amusing anecdote, more excuse in Roumania for Mr. Bratianu's disdainful opinion of newspapers, than there would be elsewhere. Here in Bucharest dark-skinned little boys, with brilliant gipsy eyes shoot fresh editions all day long. They begin at six in the morning. One of the Latin characteristics which separate Roumania from its Slav neighbours is the habit of getting up early. After six, if you are staying anywhere near the centre of a town, it is impossible to sleep for when Roumanians are awake they take care to let you know it. All day the newspaper sellers keep up their discord. They have a large choice of wares to offer. Quantity there is, but quality is absent. Very soon one ceases to take any interest in buying them.

Bucharest has, I suppose, more newspapers per head of population than any other town in the world, but they are very poorly supplied with news. They exist in ordinary times for the purpose of carrying on violent political quarrels, and in times of peace they allow themselves the licence of speech which recalls Dickens' ill-natured parody of the American Press.

Bucharest is not really representative of Roumania any more than Petrograd is of Russia. It is an overgrown village. Its main street, the Calcea Victoria, is little more than a lane, narrow, winding, unimproved; a lane that is lined with expensive shops and expensive hotels; a lane that interests, and here and there charms by its unexpected quaint irregularity. But always a lane, with none of the characteristics of a chief thoroughfare. For the most part the town is a tangle of lanes, a labyrinth without plan, a village which has transformed itself into a capital in a fit of absence of mind.

## NO DIVISION OF AIM.

There are some new broad boulevards, but these are not the central arteries of traffic. The only street which is used for the walking up and down which is so strong a feature of life in Bucharest is the Calcea Victoria. Certainly the rich villagers of Bucharest live in fine houses, many of them finer than the royal palace itself. White are they all, and Southern in appearance, rather like the villas on the outskirts of Nice. They lend the place a pleasant air of dignified ease. Each has its garden. In every street the eye is gladdened by green trees, with frequent peeps at smooth lawns, flowers, and fountains.

Palatial are the public as well as the private buildings. Almost all Government offices are handsome and imposing both without and within, telling their tale of the riches yielded by the soil of this small country in grain and petroleum. Yet you are reminded of a village again when you see white oxen labouring past their elaborate facades drawing peasant carts.

Bucharest is artificial. To find the real Roumania you must go into the fields—the cornfields and oilfields. Often the politicians have forgotten this. But now they know, those who are directing the policy of the little State, that they have the people behind them. Not a peasant family but thrills to the thought of grouping all the Transylvanian Roumanians under one flag with Roumanians of Roumania. It is a national ideal which has waited long for fulfilment. Now that its realisation is in sight the whole nation is united. Mr. Bratianu and Mr. Take Ionesco are working, each after his own fashion, for the same end.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## "HIVE OF INVINCIBLE WARRIORS."

## BRAZILIAN TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

An eloquent tribute to Great Britain was paid by the veteran Brazilian statesman, Senhor Ruy Barbosa, in the course of a speech which he delivered in the Opera House at Rio de Janeiro on the subject of the war on September 17th. After referring to the heroism displayed by the French, Senhor Barbosa said:

And Great Britain, gentlemen. What man is there, who is really a man, who would not glory in belonging to a race capable of producing this people, that vies with all others in sincerity, virility, and creative power! Spiritually it is from this race that emanates in sudden times the world of free humanity. Great Britain's conception of justice has imbued with liberty all those nations which have had the good fortune to be born of her stock, or to have come in touch with her.

During a century in her enviable home there has reigned that peace so intimately coupled with the austere and industrious bent of her subjects. But when her gates were forced open, by a transformation of which history knows no equal, the most non-militant of all races under the sun was changed into a real hive of invincible warriors; from her castles came forth the very flower of her nobility to teach her people by a glorious death the grand simplicity of dying in the sacred cause of justice; the most wonderful military organization enveloped the land in an impenetrable armour; the country, awe-struck, beheld arise there, improvised in but two years, an immense army, and from that little island whose destruction her enemies already looked upon as accomplished, there suddenly arose an unexpected grandeur, unlooked for, serene, clear, and inviolable, before which the myths of ancient Titans pale into obscurity and the mountains of the world sink into insignificance.

Because, by the might of her fleets, Britannia rules the waves, her armies are battling in every quarter of the globe where blood is being shed, and with the boundless resources of her wealth, of her credit, and of her invincible determination to prevail, she sways the Titanic struggle, like a sleepless genius of victory in the clouds enveloping the world with the fog of war.

These, gentlemen, are first and foremost the nations to whom we owe our moral code, our emancipation, our liberty, our civilization, from whom we have absorbed the lessons of liberty and justice, who have given us our laws, our government, and our best statesmen, who have instructed us in *belles lettres*, in statesmanship, in our industries, who with their wealth have given birth to our prosperity, and with their sympathy, wisdom, and liberality have enabled us to maintain our credit, and, with it all, they have never coveted our land, have respected our independence, have honoured our weakness, and never wavered in their confidence. We could wish for no more proven loyal and firm friendships.

It will be remembered that Senhor Barbosa, who has been a Senator of the Brazilian Republic since 1891, was a prominent figure as Brazilian representative at The Hague Conference in 1907. While on his mission this year to the Tucuman Congress he delivered in the "Faculdade de Direito" of Buenos Aires a weighty speech on "Neutrality," in which he affirmed in glowing terms his complete sympathy with the cause of the Allies.—*Times*.

## NEED OF MORE COAL.

Mr. Asquith recently addressed a national conference of representatives of the coalmining industry at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the importance of increasing the output of coal.

Mr. Asquith's address was a plain statement of the facts of a situation which he did not hesitate to call dangerous. Only at the end, when he bade those who remain at home try to be worthy of those who have fought and fallen, did he touch the note of emotion. The speech was well received.

The following are its chief points:—Since 1913, owing to the enlistment of miners, our coal output has fallen from 237,000,000 tons to 253,000,000 tons. The demand is now in excess of the supply. In the present struggle for munition-making for motive power, and for export as the price of food and other imports is second in importance only to men. The export has been reduced since 1913 from 73,500,000 tons to 43,500,000 tons—a dangerously low figure. The most practicable and urgent remedy is a reduction of time lost by avoidable absenteeism, which now stands at 5 per cent.

The avoidance of that loss would make good the deficiency in the output. How to avoid it is a practical problem which the miners and owners must solve.

One can still hear the Jonesco partisans make fun of Mr. Bratianu for his studied aloofness. "Born in the purple," they say, in circumstances, imperious in character, he had only to stretch out his hand and take the sceptre of perpetual power. How can he be expected to descend into the arena with ordinary men? One can still find references to Mr. Jonesco as "the political tourist," fonder of other countries than his own. But this is merely the backward of long-established habit. In truth there is no division of aim. Each in his way, these two leaders of Roumanian opinion contribute to the desired end. The one keeps silence; the other talks. Both are needed. Both are serving their country's cause.—*Daily Mail*.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. China. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines and has decreased very slightly elsewhere.

Moderate monsoon is indicated along the south-east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch. Total since 1st January, 78.61 inches, against an average of 82.43 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction Force  
Hongkong to Gap Road ... (N.E. winds, moderate; fine.  
Formosa Channel ... (N.E. winds, strong.  
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamsa ... No. 1.  
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamsa ... No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

11TH DECEMBER, A.M.

| Station.         | Hour. | Barometer<br>at Sea Level. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Wind.      |        | Weather. |
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|                  |       |                            |              |           | Direction. | Force. |          |
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**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

| FOR                   | STEAMERS    | TO SAIL              |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| HONGKONG              | SHANGHAI    | On 12th Dec, 10 A.M. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | "CHUNGKING" | On 12th Dec, 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI              | "LUCHOW"    | On 13th Dec, 4 P.M.  |
| HOIHOW & HAIPHONG     | "KAIFONG"   | On 14th Dec, 10 A.M. |
| SHANGHAI              | "SHANTUNG"  | On 14th Dec, 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI              | "YINGCHOW"  | On 17th Dec, 4 P.M.  |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | "TAMING"    | On 18th Dec, 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI              | "CHENAN"    | On 19th Dec, 4 P.M.  |
| SHANGHAI              | "HINKIANG"  | On 21st Dec, 4 P.M.  |

**DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.**

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO, S.S. "ANNU" "CHENAN" "LUCHOW" "YINGCHOW" "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.**

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

| STEAMSHIP | CAPTAIN             | LEAVING                       |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| "HAIKIAN" | Capt. A. E. Hodgins | WED'DAY, 13th Dec, at 11 A.M. |
| "HAIHONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans   | TUESDAY, 18th Dec, at 11 A.M. |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,**

General Managers.

3

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to—

**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents.

37

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, & C.

| Steamers to | Leave Hongkong | Connecting Mail    | Due at  | Due at  |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| to          | from           | from               | London  | London  |
| COLOMBO     | from           | from               | 1917    | 1917    |
| NANKIN      | Dec. 16        | Through Steamer... | Jan. 17 | Jan. 28 |
| NOVARA      | Dec. 29        | "MOOLTAN"          | Jan. 28 | Feb. 4  |
| SOMALI      | Jan. 12        | "KASHGAR"          | Feb. 11 | Feb. 19 |
| NYANZA      | Jan. 26        | Through Steamer... | Feb. 28 | Mar. 11 |
| MALTA       | Feb. 6         | "MOREA"            | Mar. 11 | Mar. 18 |
| NAMUR       | Feb. 28        | Through Steamer... | Mar. 28 | Apr. 10 |
| NELLORE     | Mar. 9         | "MORDINA"          | Apr. 10 | Apr. 16 |
| NOVARA      | Mar. 23        | Through Steamer... | Apr. 22 | Apr. 29 |
| NANKIN      | Apr. 6         | "MONSIEUR"         | May 21  | May 28  |
| NELLORE     | Apr. 20        | Through Steamer... | May 21  | May 28  |
| NANKIN      | May 4          | "KASHGAR"          | June 7  | June 18 |
| NELLORE     | May 18         | "KASHGAR"          | June 19 | June 26 |

\* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO****SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

| S.S.   | LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT     |
|--------|--------------------------|
| SOMALI | SATURDAY, 30th December. |
| NYANZA | MONDAY, 1st January.     |
| MALTA  | SUNDAY, 14th January.    |
| NAMUR  | MONDAY, 29th January.    |

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company. \* Shanghai only.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS:**

| STEAMERS                    | Leave Hongkong | Leave S'pore | Leave Marseilles | Leave London |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
|                             | about          | about        | if calling       | about        |
| The Intermediate Service is | Temporarily    | Suspended.   |                  |              |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to **E. V. D. FARR,** Acting Superintendent.

36

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.****PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—**

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION                                                                         | STEAMERS                                                      | TONS             | SAILING DATES                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE | KAMO MARU<br>Capt. R. Shimada                                 | 18,500           | THURSDAY, 28th Dec, at Noon.                              |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA            | TAMBA MARU<br>Capt. Akamatsu<br>SHIBUOKA MARU<br>Capt. Nomura | 12,500<br>12,500 | TUESDAY, 19th Dec, at Noon<br>WED'DAY, 3rd Jan, at Noon   |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, PAMBOANGA, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE           | TANGO MARU<br>Capt. Boyd<br>NIKKO MARU<br>Capt. S. Takeda     | 13,500<br>8,500  | WED'DAY, 13th Dec, at Noon<br>FRIDAY, 12th Jan, at 4 P.M. |
| CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON                                          | TOSA MARU<br>Capt. O. Sakamoto                                | 10,000           | SATURDAY, 23rd Dec                                        |
| BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO                                           | YETORU MARU<br>Capt. Hira                                     | 8,000            | THURSDAY, 21st Dec                                        |
| SHANGHAI and KOBE                                                                   |                                                               |                  |                                                           |
| KOBE                                                                                |                                                               |                  |                                                           |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                         | NIKKO MARU<br>Capt. R. Takeda                                 | 8,500            | End of December.                                          |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                         | SUWA MARU<br>Capt. T. Soine                                   | 11,000           | SATURDAY, 16th Dec, at 10 A.M.                            |
| YOKOHAMA                                                                            | COLOMBO MARU<br>Capt. K. Nomura                               | 8,000            | MONDAY, 1st Jan.                                          |
| VLADIVOSTOK, KOBE and YOKOHAMA                                                      | STOKUSHIMA MARU<br>Capt. Yamazaki                             | 13,500           | THURSDAY, 14th Dec                                        |

**EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY)**

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON. **TOYOOKA MARU** Capt. G. Shimada 15,000 Early February. \* Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

B. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 293

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

| Steamer      | Tons and Speed    | Leave Hongkong                |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000 — 18 knots | WED., 13th Dec, Noon.         |
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000—21 knots   | TUES 19th Dec., Noon.         |
| NIIPPON MARU | 11,000 — 16 knots | TUES., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.    |
| KIYO MARU    | 14,000 — 13 knots | TUES., 9th Jan., Noon.        |
| SHINYO MARU  | 22,000—21 knots   | WED., 17th Jan., Noon.        |
| PERSIA MARU  | 9,000 — 14 knots  | SATUR., 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M. |
| KOREA MARU   | 18,000 — 18 knots | SATUR., 10th Feb., Noon.      |

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122). " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc. ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

**SOUTH AMERICA LINE.**

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamer   | Tons and Speed    | Sails             |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|
| KIYO MARU | 14,000 — 13 knots | TUESDAY, 9th Jan. |

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

**T. DAIGO, Agent,** King's Building. (213)

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL

OUTWARD

| For                         | STEAMER      | To SAIL               |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA | ARMAND BEHIC | On or about 19th Dec. |

HOMEWARD

| For                                                                 | STEAMER | To SAIL               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment) | AMAZONE | On or about 18th Dec. |

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

**P. THOMAS, Agent,** Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

|               |                               |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| "MEXICO MARU" | THURSDAY, 28th Dec, at 3 P.M. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|

\* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST VIA CAPE TOWN). VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

|               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| "KASADO MARU" | MONDAY, 1st Jan., 1917, at Noon. |
|---------------|----------------------------------|

Bombay Line. FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

|              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| "MALAY MARU" | WED'DAY, 20th Dec, at 7 A.M. |
|--------------|------------------------------|

Java Line. FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA AND MACASSAR.

|                  |                                          |
|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| "SHIBETOBO MARU" | S. YAMAGUCHI WED'DAY, 27th Dec, at Noon. |
|------------------|------------------------------------------|

Formosan Line. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAIPEI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

|                |                                        |
|----------------|----------------------------------------|
| "AMAKUSA MARU" | TUESDAY, 12th Dec, at 10 A.M.          |
| "JOSHIN MARU"  | T. Nomura WED'DAY, 13th Dec, at 8 A.M. |

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yit Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

**H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,** No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

**THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

| STEAMER    | ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA | LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| EASTERN    | 6th Jan.                       | On 15th Dec. 11 A.M.         |
| ST. ALBANS |                                | On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.         |

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.**  
Agents.



